

Lawton Strikes
Hard at the

FILIPINOS.

McKinley Sends a
Democrat to

SAMOA.

Peace at Last To-
morrow with

SPAIN.

Italy Sends War
Ships to

COLOMBIA.

GENERAL LAWTON WINS HIS FIRST FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS.

Dashed Suddenly on Them
and Captured Santa
Cruz.

OUR LOSS IS VERY SMALL.

Sharpshooters Did Fine Work,
and Our Men Fought in
Regular Indian Style.

THE GENERALS IN FRONT.

Fresh Campaign Started Eastward of
Manila and the Rebels
Driven Back Into the
Interior.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

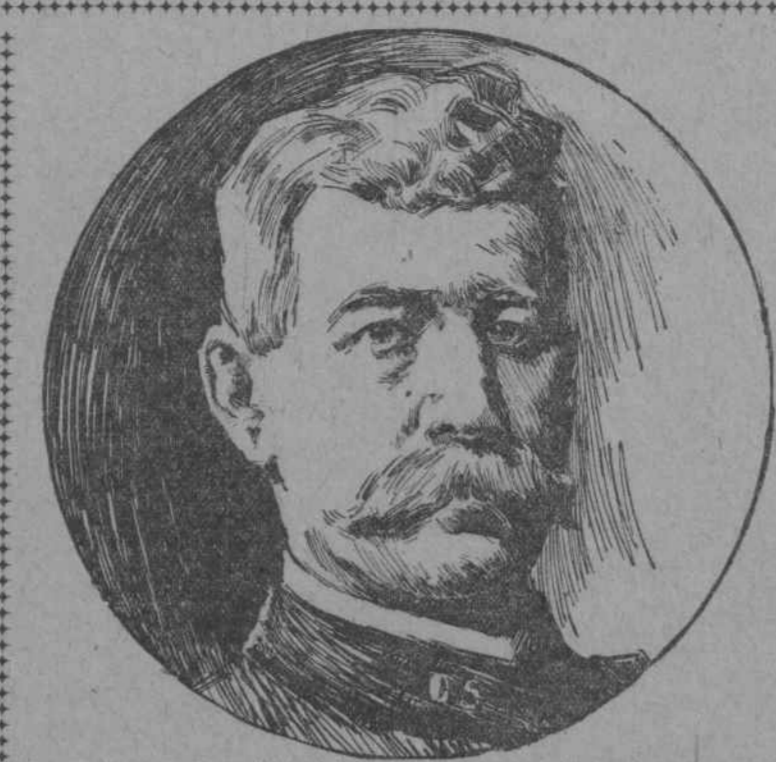
Special Cable to the Journal and
Advertiser.

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Journal and Advertiser.)

Manila, April 10.—General Lawton
to-day had his first chance to give pun-
ishment to the Filipinos in rebellion.
Personally leading an expedition, he
fought a battle and captured the city
of Santa Cruz by assault. Of the ene-
my sixty-eight were killed and forty
were wounded. Many were taken pris-
oners and two cannon were captured.
On the American side but one fatality
occurred and six soldiers were wound-
ed.

The attack on the city was made by
both land and water, and the final
blow was given in a spirited charge.

The result is of vital importance.
Santa Cruz is the military key of the
Laguna de Bay, the large sheet of
water in the centre of the island of
Luzon, connected with the bay of Ma-
nila by the Pasig River. The capture
of this city by the Americans cuts off



General Lawton, Who Fights Filipinos in Indian Fashion.

grounded and were with difficulty
floated again. Hence, instead of ap-
proaching Santa Cruz at dawn of Sun-
day, the flotilla was just drawing from
the river into the laguna as the Sun-
day sun gave light to the way. In the
lead was a launch conveying General
Lawton, General King and the officers
of their staffs. Following were the
barges in tow, and the gunboats Caste,
Laguna de Bay and Napidan the guns
of which were manned by the Utah
Battery under Captain Grant. The
Napidan and the Caste steamed ahead
of the barges, the Laguna de Bay
guarding the rear.

The delays in the river prevented any

the main line advanced in extended or-
der, and the men had a chance to rest
in battle the squad drill at which they
have been practising in sham battle.

Proceeding were the troops of the
Fourth Cavalry and Major Weisenber-
ger's sharpshooters. The gunboats
moved slowly along the shore, shelling
vigorously the wooded places in front
of the American lines, driving the Fili-
pinos away from the shore. The Gat-
ling guns were employed to clear some
intrenchments within range from the
decks of the boats.

The battalion of the First Idaho had
a short, sharp fight against a force of
Filipinos on the high ground on the
right of our advancing line and broke
the enemy by a sudden charge, killing
ten in the assault and taking many
prisoners. In order that a small num-
ber of our men might be sufficient to
guard the prisoners some of our sol-
diers tied the legs of the captives.

General Lawton cut the thoughts of
the prisoners with his own hand as an
act of humanity.

Filipinos Dared Our Shells.

On the lake shore, a mile south of
the town, the Filipinos made a bold
stand, actually holding their lines as
the gunboat Caste advanced and an-
swering the shells from her rapid-fire
guns with bullets from their Mauser
rifles.

Cavalry troopers advancing toward
the city suddenly wheeled toward the
shore, and advancing at double time,
halted only to fire by volley. The Fili-
pinos ran to the woods.

The gunboat Laguna de Bay bom-
barded the intrenchments close to the
town, and also the stone buildings oc-
cupied by fighting men, particularly
the prison, which was used as a fort.
The roof of this building was crashed
in by the bombardment.

The main line of the Americans
meantime swept the country before it
clear of Filipinos, driving the enemy
through the town to the swamp be-
yond. The advance was conducted
with perfect system. The squads, un-
der squad leaders, advanced, taking
advantage of every tree and every in-
equality of the ground that offered
protection, company and battalion
commanders directing the general
movement of the squads by signals.
Never was a better exposition of the
extended order tactics that have come
into use during the past few years.

The Fourteenth Infantry, by General
Lawton's own direction and within his
view, made a magnificent charge
across a bridge over a creek on the
southern side of the town, tore down
a stone barricade with their hands
and drove the enemy backward by the
bayonet.

Filipinos Beaten by Tactics.

The Americans took the city, the
Filipinos running to the marshland to
the north. Here the Gatling guns and
Major Weisenberger's sharpshooters
were used effectively.

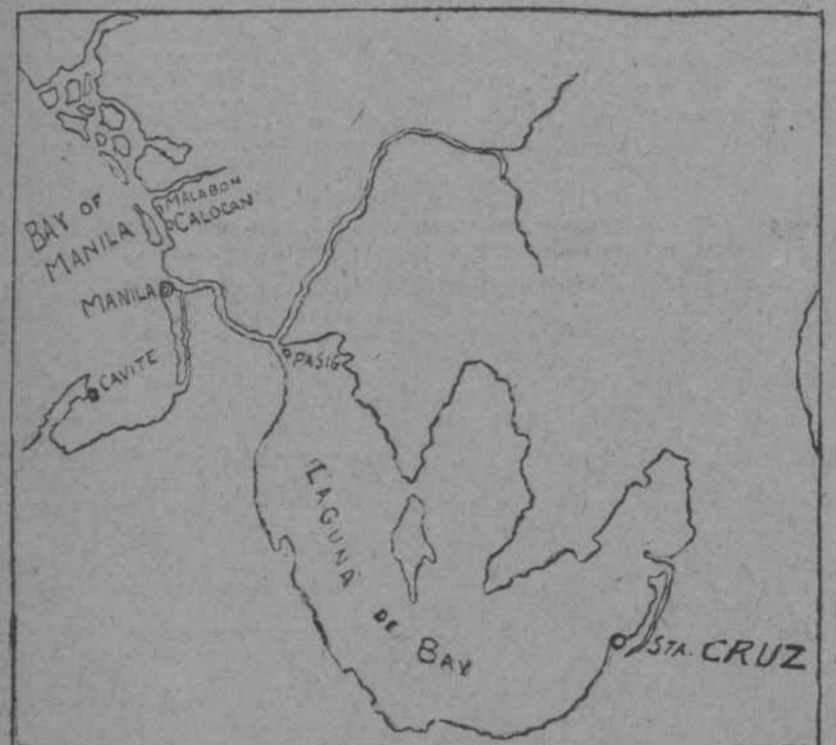
General Lawton established his head-
quarters at the palace of the Governor
of the Alcala Mayor, or province of
La Laguna, of which Santa Cruz is the
Cabecera, or capital, and posted
guards throughout the city. Most of
the non-combatants among the resi-
dents of the city fled before the Amer-
icans arrived. Some Chinese store-
keepers remained, and these opened
their stores as soon as the Americans
were in possession of the city.

General MacArthur broke the insur-
gent force to the north of Manila by
his advance to Malolos. Now Lawton
has cleared a stretch of country to the
southward of Manila, and by the cap-
ture of Santa Cruz has stopped tele-
graphic messages from one Filipino
camp to another.

Of vast importance are the accom-
plishments of the past few weeks, and
among them all is nothing more disas-
trous to the Filipinos and valuable to
the Americans than this day's work at
Santa Cruz.

Willing to Accept a Grand Dukedom.

Gotha, April 10.—In the Diet to-day a
declaration from the Duke of Connaught,
brother of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg
and Gotha, was read, in which the former
announced that he was prepared, in view
of the death recently of Prince Alfred
of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, son and heir
of the reigning Duke, to assume the gov-
ernment of the duchy should a contingency
arrive.



Laguna de Bay and Santa Cruz, the Scene of the Latest Philippine Fighting.

the only telegraphic connection be-
tween the insurgent forces to the north
of Manila and the south of Manila.
Thus Aguinaldo's line of communica-
tion with his forces, except the troops
directly with him, is now severed.

Filipinos Led by a Chinaman.

The insurgents at Santa Cruz were
commanded by a Chinaman, Po Wah,
who is said to have had military ex-
perience. He is certainly a fierce fight-
er.

General Lawton's force consisted of
1,500 men selected for their peculiar
qualifications for the work laid out for
them to do. One battalion of 200 was
formed of sharpshooters picked from
the several regiments in the division.
The remainder of the force was made
up of Hawthorne's Mountain Battery,
Gale's Squadron and three troops of
the Fourth Cavalry, dismounted and
serving as infantry, Bronke's and Tap-
pen's battalions of the Fourteenth In-
fantry, Linck's battalion of the First
Idaho Infantry, and Frairie's battalion
of the First North Dakota Infantry.

The plan of attack was to move by
boat from San Pedro Macati, on the
Pasig River, on Saturday, cross the
Laguna de Bay and attack Santa Cruz
on Sunday, pursuing the Filipinos to
the southward, dispersing them from
the neighborhood of the city. Major
General Henry W. Lawton was in com-
mand. Brigadier General Charles King,
the author, was also with the expedi-
tion, but was too ill to take any part
in the battle, greatly to his disappoint-
ment.

Barges Used as Transports.

The plan of General Lawton was car-
ried out exactly as arranged, save as
to time. On Saturday night the Amer-
ican soldiers on twenty barges, towed
by seven launches, conveyed by gun-
boats carrying batteries and artillery-
men, started up the river. Progress
was slow because of the difficulties
of navigation and the inefficiency, or
worse, of the pilots. Several boats

possibility of surprise. Signal fires on
the mountains showed that the forces
at Santa Cruz were receiving notice to
be ready for the soldiers in blue and
brown, who always march forward,
never backward.

About noon time the men in the
advance gunboats made out the towers
of Santa Cruz. General Lawton de-
cided not to make the assault upon
the city until to-day, and proceeded
leisurely and with perfect order to dis-
embark the troops and form line of
battle ready for the attack of the mor-
row.

Sharpshooters Lead the Way.

The 200 sharpshooters, commanded
by Major Weisenberger, most of them
belonging to the First Washington
Regiment, were put on shore at an
inlet about five miles south of the city.
The main force was deployed in a
line three miles, the left resting on the
shore of the lake, about six miles south
of the city. The battalion of the Fourth
Cavalry had the place of greatest honor
and peril. It was landed on a swampy
meadow in front of the city, the land-
ing being guarded by the guns of the
Napidan.

Insurgents in intrenchments at the
edge of the woods fired a few shots
and the Americans fired a few shells,
sending the Filipinos out of range.

The night was an anxious though
uneventful time. Two scouts of the
Fourteenth Infantry got into the Fili-
pin lines in the darkness and were at-
tacked. They had stuck into their log-
ging the bayonets of their Krag-Jor-
genson rifles, and drawing these weap-
ons they killed those seeking to cap-
ture them and escaped. One made his
way back to the American lines, the
other climbed a tree and sat there un-
til morning, when he joined his com-
pany during the advance.

A Break-o'-Day Attack.

Before the dusk of evening General
Lawton went from his launch to the
gunboat Laguna de Bay and ap-
proached the city. He closely inspec-
ted the defences and through his glasses
saw that the trenches and the stone
buildings were occupied by Filipinos
in their white uniforms.

At the break of day this morning

ITALY WILL MAKE COLOMBIA PAY UP.

Warships Ordered to Collect,
by Force if Need Be, the
Cerruti Claim.

AWARDED BY CLEVELAND.

Custom House at Cartagena to Be
Seized if a Prompt Settle-
ment Is Refused.

Special Cable to the Journal and
Advertiser.

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Journal and Advertiser.)

ROME, April 10.—The Italian
Atlantic squadron has been ordered again,
with instructions to enforce immediate payment of the Cerruti claim.

The Colombian Government, after years
of delay and fruitless negotiations, has
again asked for more time. This has been
refused, and the fleet will seize the Custom
House at Cartagena unless payment is
promptly made.

Signor Cerruti's claim for damages for
the illegal seizure of his property during a
Colombian revolution was passed upon by
President Cleveland as arbitrator, who de-
cided that the Colombian Government was
liable for a large sum. Colombia accepted
the award, but has persistently evaded set-
tlement.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE
IS QUITE WELL AGAIN.

Will Move Into His New Home at No.
1 Carlton Terrace This
Week.

Special Cable to the Journal and
Advertiser.

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Journal and Advertiser.)

London, April 10.—Ambassador Choate
has returned to town from Bouenouville,
fully recovered from his recent illness.

He will take possession of his home, No.
1 Carlton Terrace, at the end of the
week. This house is owned by Right Hon.
Arthur Balfour, Government leader in the
House of Commons, but is under lease to
Lord Curzon, who is now Viceroy of India.
Mr. Choate will pay \$12,000 per year
rental.

EDNA MAY ADMITS
HER DIVORCE SUIT.

Says She Is Seeking to Be Free, but
Declines to Go Into Par-
ticulars.

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London, April 10.—Edna May, the
"Belle of New York," said to the Journal
correspondent to-night at the Shaftesbury
Theatre:

"It is perfectly true that I am bringing
an action for divorce against my husband,
Fred Titus, but I do not care to speak of
the details of the suit."

Mr. Titus is now in New York.

"SPOOF SPIES" BESET
THE SHAMROCK'S YARD.

New Kind of Nose-About Discovered
Hanging Around Sir Thomas Lip-
ton's Cup Challenger.

London, April 10.—Sir Thomas Lipton,
owner of the America's Cup challenger
Shamrock, has written a letter on the sub-
ject of the men arrested for spying upon
that vessel. He says they are English
newspaper men and that he has decided
not to prosecute them in view of the cir-
cumstances. He added:

"I wish it to be known that the men are
in no wise connected with America. This is
the third time attempts have been made by
journalists, and I hope it will be the last,
as I shall be sorry if I am compelled to
take measures which may jeopardize the
good feeling existing between myself and
the press."

The Star says the Shamrock spys were
two dancers belonging to the Alhambra
Theatre and that their motive is obscure.
The paper says they "spied" upon the
vessel. In any case, nearly every one is aware
that the Shamrock's yard is so well
guarded by detectives that it would be next
to impossible to "snoop" the Shamrock.

PAUCEFOTE AND HOWARD

BRITAIN'S PEACE DELEGATES.

They Will Be Assisted by Vice-Admiral
Fisher and Major-General
Ardagh.

London, April 10.—It is officially an-
nounced that the British Ambassador
at Washington, Sir Julian Paunceforte, and
the British Minister at The Hague, Mr. H.
Howard, have been appointed British rep-
resentatives at the Peace Conference called
by the Czar, which is to meet at The
Hague on May 18.

They will be assisted by Vice-Admiral
Sir John Fisher and Major-General Sir
John Ardagh, as naval and military ex-
perts, respectively.

ARMED BANDITS HOLD

A SICILIAN ROAD.

More Than a Hundred Persons Robbed
in a Single Day Near
Messina.

Messina, Sicily, April 10.—A strong
band of brigands, heavily armed, took pos-
session of the main road from Messina to
Santovanni, near the latter town, to-day
and stopped everybody.

More than one hundred persons were
robbed, even of the smallest articles in
their possession. Well-dressed men were
compelled to give over their clothes to the
robbers in exchange for ragged garments.
The mail coach was stopped and looted, a
large amount of money being secured. The
bandits were so strong in numbers that no
resistance was possible.

After a whole day of reckless looting and
retrograding the bandits then moved into the
mountain before troops from this city could
reach the scene.

Spain Preparing to Pay Bonds.

Madrid, April 10.—The Queen Regent
has signed a decree granting credit for the
payment of the interest and the redemption
of the Philippine bonds.

WILL PROCLAIM PEACE TO-DAY.

President's Action to Follow
Treaty's Official Rati-
fication.

CEREMONY ARRANGED FOR.

Transfer of \$20,000,000 Indem-
nity to Spain Will Be One
of Its Features.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—For
and ratifications of the treaty of
peace between the United States and Spain
will be exchanged at 2:30 p. m. to-morrow
at the White House. The copy of the
treaty signed by the Queen Regent of
Spain was received this morning by M.
Cambon, the French Ambassador. He at
once notified Secretary Hay, and it was
arranged to have the official ceremony
take place on Tuesday.

The President and the Cabinet will pre-
pare at the meeting in the forenoon for
the immediate transfer of \$20,000,000, the
sum for the Philippines, and the Secretary of
the Treasury will pay it to Spain's author-
ized agent upon demand.

As soon as the exchange of ratifications
is made President McKinley will issue his
proclamation announcing that peace has
been declared. This will be official notice
to the world that Spain and the United
States are ready to resume diplomatic re-
lations.

The President has already under advis-
ement the selection of a Minister for the
post at Madrid. Former Minister Stewart
L. Woodford will not be reappointed. It is
said, although it is probable that the con-
sular posts will be filled by the reappoint-
ment of the men ordered home when war
was declared.

JAMAICA'S ONLY TRADE

HOPE IS WITH US.

Halifax, April 10.—G. Eustace Burke,
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner
to Jamaica, arrived in the city to-night.
He says there is not as much United States
annexation sentiment in the island as has
been reported. He believes the people are
loyal to England.

But there is, he says, intense indignation
against the colonial government on account
of the enactment of a new customs tariff
which largely increases the duties on im-
ports. Reciprocity in trade matters with
the United States is what the people of
Jamaica want, and they are convinced that
this alone will secure prosperity to Ja-
maica.

Trade is very depressed, the fruit trade
with the United States being pretty much
lost. It is expected that the British Gov-
ernment will return to Jamaica via New York
in a few days.

He will interview
with Emperor William, the United States
Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, has
met the German Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs, Baron von Buelow, and the British
Ambassador here, Sir Frank Lascelles, and
has ended the result at considerable length
in cipher to Washington.

It is interpreted on good authority that
there is nothing beligerent in the dispatch,
but that it related to the desire of the Ger-
man Government to stand by the Berlin
Treaty and return to the provisional ar-
rangement made by the three Consuls and

GERMANY HINTS AT TROUBLE OVER SAMOA.

Officials and Papers Indignant at Admiral Kautz's
Action—The President Appoints a Democrat
on the New Commission.

BERLIN, April 10.—The im-
pression prevails here
that the United States
Government underestimates the Samoan
question, which on the German side is
considered very seriously, but coolly and
quietly, because Germany has more im-
portant things to do than go to war about
Samoa.

But in case the United States should de-
cline to give satisfaction for Admiral
Kautz's attitude, the diplomatic relations
between Berlin and Washington may un-
avoidably be broken off.

Washington, April 10.—Bartlett
Tripp, of Yankton, S. D., a Democrat
and former United States Minister to
Austria, under the Cleveland Adminis-
tration, has been selected by Presi-
dent McKinley to represent this country on
the Samoan Commission. Great Britain
has named C. N. E. Elliot, now in Wash-
ington, and Germany has decided to appoint
Baron Speck von Sternberg, First Secretary
of the German Embassy at Washington.

Commissioners Elliot and Sternberg will
await the arrival of Mr. Tripp, who will
come to Washington at once, and it is prob-
able that all three will leave here together
for San Francisco, whence they will sail
early in May for Apia.

Germany has presented a formal protest
to the State Department here, through
Ambassador von Holleben, and in the For-
eign Office in London, against the ap-
pointment of representatives of Great Britain
and the United States in installing Mulieta as
King.

The protest was discussed to-day by Sec-
retary Hay, Ambassador Plunefo and
Ambassador Holleben. It is officially ad-
vised that while the protest is being dis-
cussed, there is no change in the attitude
of the country toward England; that both
countries, having endorsed the official acts
of their representatives in declaring Ma-
fafa's government unconstitutional, will
uphold their course in placing Mulieta on
the throne.

Germany's protest, it is very well under-
stood, is made in the effort to break the
force of the demand for consequential
damages to be made of her by the other
two members of the tripartite agreement.

This question continues to be the one
most menacing to peace and the agreement
upon the general commission has in no way
eased the tension as to this.

Germany is trying hard to avoid having
to recall or repudiate Kaiser Bismarck,
and yet one or the other course will have to be
adopted unless Great Britain and the
United States change front.

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hastening the appointment and work of the
commission as much as possible.

A high Foreign Office official, speak-
ing for Baron von Plunefo, said today:
"We have not received a dispatch from
the commander of the Pacific and do not
believe the story told about the str.
relations between the commander and
German war ship and Admiral Kautz
would have heard of it officially if it
been true."

"However, the German Government is
tousing the appointment and work of the
commission as much as possible."

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